

The Daily Bulletin

VOL. IX.—NO. 1315. CHARLOTTE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1863. \$12 PER ANNUM.

THE BULLETIN:

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION

TERMS FOR SUBSCRIPTION:	
DAILY BULLETIN:	
For six months.....	7.00
" one year.....	12.00
TRI-WEEKLY BULLETIN:	
For six months.....	5.00
" one year.....	8.00
UATOWA JOURNAL—WEEKLY:	
For one year.....	\$2.00

An Act to Amend an Act Entitled "Militia"

SECTION 1. Be it further enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That during the war the Governor shall have power to call out the militia for local and temporary service, all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, or such portion thereof in the whole State or any part of the State as he may deem necessary for the public defence. He shall cause the men so called out from each regimental district, as is now established by law to be formed into companies of not less than sixty or more than one hundred privates, who shall select the company officers; whenever any of said districts shall furnish a smaller number than a company, or there shall be a residue after the formation of one or more companies, such smaller number may be attached to any adjoining district and the companies so formed may be organized into battalions and regiments, in which case the commissioned officers of companies shall elect the field officers; the same number of staff officers for each regiment as are provided for in the militia law shall be appointed, and the Governor shall commission all officers during the war, and no longer.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted; That the officers and men shall be subjected to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States, and shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances while in actual service as those of like grade in the Confederate States' service.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted. That there shall be exempted from service under this act the following, to wit: The officers of the State, with their clerks and Secretaries; members and officers of the General Assembly; judges of the Confederate State courts; the attorney general, solicitors of the several judicial circuits, clerks of courts of record, marshals and sheriffs, jailors, registers, county trustees and keepers of the poor; one salt commissioner of each county, two blacksmiths who have established shops in each captain's district; one miller for each public mill; regular ministers of the gospel; the officers and necessary employees of the insane asylum, and institute for the deaf, dumb, and blind, with their inmates and pupils; physicians who have been habitually engaged in the practice of their profession for four years immediately before this day; the president, superintendent, treasurer, secretary, an agent for each depot, and a reasonable number of engineers, runners, conductors, and mechanics of each railroad company; one editor and the necessary number of compositors for each newspaper; the president professors and stewards of colleges; the principal and teachers of academies; the principal and a reasonable numbers of employees or manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods, iron, leather, shoes, and other articles manufactured of leather, who are working under contracts with the Confederate or State Government, or who have brought themselves within the terms of the act of Congress, by agreeing to take no more than seventy-five per cent. profit upon their manufactures; but in every case it shall be made to appear to the entire satisfaction to such officer as the Government may appoint, that such contract or agreement was bona fide, and not entered into or pretended merely to escape military duty; and that the Governor shall have power in special and extraordinary cases to exempt any other person.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That in executing this act the Governor is empowered to employ such officers of the militia as may be necessary, and he may appoint a suitable number of drill officers, with the rank and pay of junior second lieutenants.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That whenever the Governor shall deem it expedient to raise secretly in places where it cannot be done publicly under this act, companies for special service, he may commission officers for that purpose, with authority to raise such companies to consist of as many men and officers as he may determine, who when in actual service shall be entitled to the same pay and under the same rules as the force herein authorized except as to the appointment of officers, which shall be made by the Governor.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall have power to appoint field officers to command any force raised under the 5th section that he may think proper and expedient.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification. [Ratified the 10th day of February, 1863.]

unpatriotic strife and threatening to resist the laws of the land and endangering the peace of society, let us prepare diligently and with hopeful ardor for the hardships and sufferings of the coming winter.—Heaven has blessed us with abundant crops, but thousands of our poor are unable to purchase. Let us then in time and use every effort to provide for them and secure them against want. And let us exert ourselves to the utmost to return to duty the many brave but misguided men who have left their country's flag in the hour of danger, and God will yet bless us and our children, and our children's children will thank us for the despairing of the Republic in its darkest hours of disaster, and still more for adhering to and preserving, amid the fiery trials of war, conservative sentiments and the rights and civil liberties of the young Confederacy.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, commanding all such persons to renounce such evil intentions, and warning them to beware of the criminal and fatal consequences of carrying such threats into execution.

The inalienable and invaluable right of the people to assemble together and consult for the common good, together with its necessary concomitants, the freedom of speech and the press, are secured to you, my countrymen, by the most sacred compacts. They shall never find a disturber in me. Yet you will remember that the same instruments which guarantee these great rights, also limit you to the exercise of them, within the bounds of law, and impose upon me the solemn duty of seeing that these bounds be not transgressed.—The Constitution of the Confederate States, and all laws passed in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land; resistance to them by combination is treason, and without combination is a high crime against the laws of your country. Let no one be deceived. So long as these laws remain upon the statute book they shall be executed. Surely, my countrymen, you would not seek to cure the evils of one revolution by plunging the country into another. You will not knowingly, to the present desolating war with the common enemy, add horrors of internal strife and entire subversion of law and civil authority!

You must not forget the enviable character which you have always maintained, as a sober, conservative and law-abiding people; nor would I have you to forget the plain, easy and constitutional method of redressing your grievances. Meet and denounce any existing laws, if you think proper—you have that right—and instruct your representatives in Congress or the State Legislature, as the case may be, to repeal them. Your own chosen servants made those obnoxious laws—they can repeal them, if such are your instructions. If you regard them as unconstitutional, our Supreme Court sits ready to decide upon all cases properly brought before it. Its decisions are final in the State of North Carolina, and shall be executed while the power remains in your Executive to enforce any law made, but can be most beneficially effected in the way our fathers marked out by the ballot-box, and the other constitutionally appointed means. In times of great public sensibility like the present, any departure from this legal channel is revolutionary and dangerous, and tends to the division and destruction of our people.

It is my great desire, and, I hope, that of all good citizens, that our people should remain united, befall us what may. Should we triumph in the great struggle for independence, let no feelings of revenge, no bitterness, mar the rejoicing of that glorious day. Should we fail, and come short of that great object for which we have struggled so long and bled so freely, let not our strifes and domestic feuds add to the bitterness of defeat.

Attempt suddenly to change the existing order of things would only result in bloodshed and ruin. I therefore implore you, my countrymen, of all shades of political opinion, to abstain from assembling together for the purpose of denouncing each other, whether at home or in the army, and to avoid seeking any remedy for the evils of the times by other than legal means and through the properly constituted authorities. We are embarked in the holiest of all causes which can stir the hearts of patriots—the cause of liberty and independence. We are committed to it by every tie that can bind and honorable people.

Multitudes of our bravest and best have already sealed it with their blood, whilst others, giving up all earthly possessions, are either languishing in dungeons or are homeless wandering through the land, and all have felt, in a greater or less degree, the iron hand of war. A great and glorious nation is struggling to be born and wondering kingdoms and distant empires are stilled with listening hope and admiration, watching this greatest of human events. Let them not, I pray you, be shocked with the spectacle of domestic strife and petty, malignant feuds. Let not our enemy be rejoiced to behold our strong arms and stronger devotion which have often made him tremble, turned against ourselves. Let us rather show that the God of Liberty is in His Holy Temple—the hearts of freemen—and bid all the petty bickering of earth keep silence before Him.

Instead of engaging in this unholy and

unpatriotic strife and threatening to resist the laws of the land and endangering the peace of society, let us prepare diligently and with hopeful ardor for the hardships and sufferings of the coming winter.—Heaven has blessed us with abundant crops, but thousands of our poor are unable to purchase. Let us then in time and use every effort to provide for them and secure them against want. And let us exert ourselves to the utmost to return to duty the many brave but misguided men who have left their country's flag in the hour of danger, and God will yet bless us and our children, and our children's children will thank us for the despairing of the Republic in its darkest hours of disaster, and still more for adhering to and preserving, amid the fiery trials of war, conservative sentiments and the rights and civil liberties of the young Confederacy.

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Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road

AND

Atlanta, Tenn. & Ohio R. R.

FOR THE SPRINGS.

WILMINGTON SPRINGS.

THE BULLETIN:

CHARLOTTE:

Wednesday, September 30, 1863.

RATES FOR THE BULLETIN.

With great reluctance we announce the following as our new rates for subscription to our publications, viz:

DAILY BULLETIN, per annum.....	\$12.00
" for 6 months.....	7.00
" for 3 ".....	4.00
TRI-WEEKLY BULLETIN, per annum.....	8.00
" for 6 months.....	5.00
" for 3 ".....	3.00

THE CATAWBA JOURNAL,

Our weekly publication, will be published on a full sheet, at TWO DOLLARS per annum.

Our advertising rates are \$1.00 per square, (ten lines, or less,) for first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent publication.

Advertisers appearing in the Journal are charged one dollar per square, for ten lines or less, each insertion.

When advertisements are furnished for publication, without limitation, they will be continued and charged accordingly until a written order is given to discontinue them.

* Letters containing remittances will be entered up and the parties remitting credited in accordance with above rates.

August 18, 1863.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.—The Federals when they left Jackson, Miss., announced that they intended to occupy the city after Oct. 1st. The *Mississippian* says that the reoccupation and holding of Jackson would require some twenty or thirty thousand of their soldiers. They will not be likely to take that number of men from their army when nothing is to be accomplished by it.

There are three prominent candidates in the field for the Gubernatorial chair for Mississippi: Gen. Charles Clark, Gen. A. M. West, and Hon. Reuben Davis.

THE RECOGNITION QUESTION.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald*, writing under date of September 1st, states that the Independence Belge confirms the news, which he was the first to announce, as to the recognition of the Confederate States being under consideration at one of the late Cabinet Councils. The decision rests with the Emperor, and, therefore, he says it would be rash to affirm that it will be speedily promulgated; but there are strong probabilities that such will be the case, and among other significant symptoms, it would be wrong to omit noticing the extreme irritation of Northerners.—They swear that the American Minister would, in such a contingency, apply for his passports; but this, he believes, to be merely "talk, talk." The Confederate Envoy to Mexico, he further states, is Hon. J. B. Saunders. He arrived at Havana from Richmond on the 31st of July.

From Tennessee and North Georgia.

Workmen have already commenced rebuilding the bridges over the Chickamauga, on the State railroad, lately burned by the Federals.

One day last week, a pretty little Georgia girl, dressed up in neatly fitting male habiliments applied to a Lieutenant of Gen. Gist's command at Rome, Ga., to be enrolled and mustered into the Confederate service. Her request was complied with, and she was about to be sent out to camp, when some one, suspicious of her sex, suggested that little ruffled petticoats, and a more feminine occupation than that of the manual of the piece, would be more appropriate. She was accordingly sent before Gen. Gist to whom she confessed her sex, said she was from Gainesville, Ga., and that she had the consent of her parents to disguise herself in male attire, and enter the army to revenge the death of her brother, who poor fellow, was killed in Virginia. She was sent to Atlanta; under escort but has since made her escape.

Brig. Gen. Benning's horse was shot from under him during one of the late battles on the Chickamauga. He dismounted, cut a horse loose from an artillery wagon, mounted it bare-back, returned to his command, and was seen, with the utmost sang froid, eating a biscuit, amid the din and danger of arms.

From all accounts, it appears that the forces of East Tennessee, whose name is legion, are carrying on with a high hand since the advent of the Northern allies. A Confederate enrolling officer was shot in front of his own house a few days ago, in the presence of his wife and children, six balls passing through his body. Southern men are being hunted down with fiendish ferocity—many have been imprisoned and shot. It is dangerous for a Confederate soldier to make his appearance in the disaffected districts. Matters are pushed to a great extremity, and a reign of terror prevails.

The Federals have been repulsed at Zollicoffer, Tenn., eleven miles beyond Bristol.

Meeting of the Home Police.

On Saturday, September 26th, 1863, at a meeting of the Home Police, held in the Court House, Col. L. S. Williams being called to the Chair, the following officers were elected:

Dr. J. M. Miller, Captain.

Dr. E. N. Hutchison, 1st Lieutenant.

J. L. Brown, 2d Lieutenant.

W. A. Williams, 3rd Lieutenant.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to procure arms and ammunition for the company.

On motion, resolved that the name of the company be called the "Charlotte Home Police."

L. S. WILLIAMS, Ch'm.

F. Scarr, Secretary.

Meeting in Steele Creek.

For the Bulletin.

Editor Bulletin: On Monday the 20th the citizens of Steele Creek Beat met at their muster ground, and after their military parade, (which was fine,) Maj. Z. A. Grier, in behalf of the company, appointed Maj. J. M. Potts, A. R. Erwin, Esq., and Col. Wm. M. Grier as a committee to recommend some plan by which the families of our brave soldiers and their farms may be better attended to.

The committee after taking the matter into mature consideration reported to the meeting that they had divided the Beat into four divisions and appointed sub-committees in each division as follows:

1st. Division—W. L. Erwin, Jas Erwin, Wm. Bailey, Calvin Yeungblood and J. W. McRum.

2d Division—William Smith, M. A. Edwards, J. S. Neely, John Williamson and W. D. Russell.

3rd Division—J. H. McDowell, Alex. Grier, F. G. Simerell, J. W. Reed and Dr. J. M. Strong.

4th Division—Thomas I. Grier, A. G. Neal, James Knox, F. J. Simerell, E. Cuthers and R. G. Kindrick.

The duty of said sub-committees shall be to visit the houses of the wives and widowed mothers of our soldiers and where there is not sufficient help to secure the present crop they shall call in assistance, and shall examine each farm and see that every acre that is not needed for corn shall be sown in wheat, oats, or rye, and if any of said families have no grain for sowing, then the committee shall call upon the citizens for a sufficient quantity therefore: and further, the committee will enquire into the necessities of each family and wherever they may find any one who has not sufficient provisions, then they shall have power to assess each farmer in the best proportion, to supply said deficiency.

The report as above stated was adopted by acclamation without a dissenting voice.

FARMER.

Chattanooga Items.

A gentleman who left Chattanooga on Monday night last, furnishes the *Rebel* with the following items:

There are no trains running to Chattanooga from Nashville over the bridge at Bridgeport, as was first stated. The Yankees have no pontoons opposite or near Chattanooga, and had been using the hulk of the old steamer Paint Rock as a sort of barge for the crossing of troops.

The enemy have not constructed any new earthworks around Chattanooga, but had materially strengthened our old deserted Forts. The fort beyond the cemetery was mounted with six guns.

Rosencranz had been in Chattanooga nearly all the time since its occupation by his forces.

The Yankees have left no provisions for any one; save the Abolition sympathizers, and some of the loyal Southern people were actually subsisting upon parched corn.

The enemy had received no reinforcements up to Monday night, from Grant's army. They were under the impression that Gen. Joe Johnston commanded our army.

The following citizens of Chattanooga and vicinity were arrested and confined by the enemy: Capt. Moses Wells, L. Ryle, Dr. Gillespie, R. Simpson, Regan, sen., Mr. McGill, Mr. McCreary and Mr. David Swick.

The pretended charges against the last mentioned gentleman were, that he had threatened to poison his well if the Yankees ever came to Chattanooga. Mr. McCreary has been robbed of everything and was sick in bed when arrested.

Col. Hunter, a Kentuckian, is Provost Marshal. His office is at the State Road Depot, in the upper rooms. The back rooms are used for a prison. Mails arrive and depart daily.

On last Wednesday, the Catholic portion

of the Yaukee army held services with high mass in honor of Rosencranz and his advance into East Tennessee. The line of pickets around the town extended out through and between the farms of Mr. Warner and Mr. Parham. McFarlan's farm was literally devastated.

We are gratified to learn that the citizens generally have kept aloof from the Yankees, and have remained within their own doors and to themselves.

Brilliant Affair in Texas—Two Yankee Gunboats Repulsed and Destroyed—Failure of the Expedition

The great Texas expedition, so often hinted at in the Yankee papers, has been repulsed, with the loss of two gunboats composing it. The 19th Army corps, under Gen. Franklin, left New Orleans on the 4th instant, in transports, accompanied by four gunboats, to capture Sabine City, a point of great strategical value on the line dividing Louisiana from Texas. They arrived off the city on the 8th. A correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

In the course of Monday night the entire fleet gathered in the vicinity of the Sabine. The gunboats and vessels of light draught crossed the bar, and preparations were made for the attack. Capt. Crocker, of the Clifton, was to feel the enemy, uncover the batteries, and ascertain his strength and position. Generals Franklin and Weitzel examined the shore of the Pass to find the most eligible point for landing the forces. The Clifton steamed up the Pass, occasionally throwing a shell from her rifle guns at the only work visible—an earthwork of six large guns. No reply was made. She steamed within easy range of the fort, and received no response. She then returned to her former position without drawing the fire of the enemy.

When the Clifton returned the order of battle was immediately arranged. The gunboats Clifton, Arizona and Sachem, were to engage the enemy's works, while the Granite City was to cover the landing of a force of 500 men of General Weitzel's division, selected from the Port Hudson heroes, and composed of two companies of the 165th New York, four companies of the 161st New York, and a detachment of the 75th New York regiment, under command of Captain Finch, of the latter regiment.

The Clifton opened the engagement with a shell from one of her large pivot guns, which burst inside the enemy's works, raising a cloud of dust and dirt; instantly another shot followed; then the Sachem opened a broadside from her guns; next the Arizona followed. The firing was excellent; from thirty to forty shells had exploded in the fort of the enemy. Not a shot had been fired in return—not a soldier nor a civilian could be seen—the only evidence that the neighborhood was not deserted was the movement of a couple of steamers vibrating between the city and the fort.

Presently a heavy shot was fired at the Arizona, passing over her; soon another was directed at the Sachem and at the Clifton, but without effect.

Soon the conflict became general and stormy, the shot and shell from our vessels making terrible havoc in the parapet. Just as the Sachem was passing out of range and victory seemed about to perch on our flag, a shot struck her amidships, rendering her useless, her flag was lowered, and the enemy concentrated his fire upon the Clifton, whose gallant officers and men fought bravely until a shot passed through her boiler, and she was compelled to raise the white flag. The Clifton had, besides her crew, 70 sharpshooters on board. The Sachem had a detachment of 30 sharpshooters. Five soldiers, one sailor, and one signal man, escaped down the beach from the Clifton. The number of killed and wounded is not known.

The Arizona, being unequal to the contest, fell back, and the order was issued to the fleet to withdraw. The expedition returned to New Orleans, Sept. 12, with its designs prostrated at the feet of adverse circumstances.

Another letter thus sums up the disaster:

Just as soon, however, as an attempt was made to land, the rebels poured in shot thick and fast, which they sent through and through our gunboats, and very soon sunk one—the Sachem—and blew up another. All our sharpshooters on one of the boats were captured, and it was only by prompt and rapid movements that the Commanding General, Franklin, managed to get away.

Chickamanga, it is said, signifies "the stream of blood."

Later From Europe.

European advices to the evening of the 5th inst.—a day later—have been received in New York:

A dispatch from Paris, dated the 5th inst., in the evening, says: The announcement respecting the victualing of the Florida at Brest in the Moniteur is supposed to be a still more explicit declaration on the part of France that the period of neutrality is fully passed.

The Paris correspondent of the London Globe, telegraphing on the same day, says of Michel Chevalier's pamphlet: This time the trumpet emits no uncertain sound, but every note rings out the knell of the North American Union, and the birth of a separate independent government at Richmond.

The London Globe, of the 5th instant, (evening,) in a leader says: As far as it is possible to judge American affairs at this distance, and with the meagre information at our disposal, it appears that the plans of the Federals can only be defeated by very vigorous operations in Eastern Virginia.

The London Globe, of the same day, has an article regretting the scarcity of labor in England for agricultural purposes, and it asserts, in unseemly terms, that "the poor wretches whose corpses are rotting on the banks of the Potomac and the Rappahannock, and their scarcely less wretched compatriots in America, have been missed in England, and there are none to supply their places."

An Imperial decree, published to-day, appoints the Mexican General Marquez commander of the Legion of Honor.

The Emperor Napoleon has, the Patria states, accepted the Grand Cross of the restored Mexican order of Notre Dame de Guadalupe.

Some excitement has been created in Paris by Mr. Dayton having telegraphed to all the American Consuls now in Europe to send any American vessels-of-war happening to be in European harbors in the direction of Brest, for the purpose of giving chase to the Florida; and bets have been made in favor and against the chances of escape of the celebrated rebel privateer.

ANOTHER CAPTURE BY THE GEORGIA.—The Georgia has captured another New York vessel—the Constitution—of which event the Captain furnishes the following account to the New York papers:

June 25, at 5 a.m., in sight of the Island of Trinidad, South Atlantic Ocean, lat. 20° 20' S. long. 29° 16' W., made a steamer with English colors flying, close under the land. I hoisted the American ensign, and continued on my course with all sail set, the steamer steering directly for us. At 8 a.m., she fired a blank cartridge. At half past eight she fired two shots which fell short. At nine a.m., steamer being near, and seeing no way to escape, deemed it best to heave to. In the meantime they had lowered the English and hoisted the Confederate flag. They came alongside and sent a boat with 1st Lieutenant and boat's crew, all armed; demanded the ship's papers, and ordered me on board the steamer. The commander, Capt. Maury, after examining the papers, told me he considered my ship a prize to the Confederate steamer Georgia, and myself and crew prisoners, ordering us on board our ship, to stand in under the island and anchor in twenty fathoms. Having anchored about 4 o'clock, the steamer keeping near by, the prize crew then took full charge, and commenced searching the ship, taking all the firearms, chronometers, quadrants, sextants and charts, with all the navigation books, and even the knives and razors belonging to us. On the 26th, commenced taking out some of the cargo, which, being coal, they were glad to get. On the 28th, the steamer took the ship City of Bath, from Callao for Antwerp; said ship having French cargo, they ransomed her for \$20,000.

We were put on board of her. Not having sufficient water, touched at Pernambuco, where my crew were delivered to the American Consul—fourteen men, six having joined the steamer. Myself and family, with first and second officers, remained on board the City of Bath, as the Consul would do nothing for us. When standing into Pernambuco Roads saw the United States steamer Vanderbilt, and signaled her. She sent a boat on board, to whom we gave the whereabouts of the Georgia, and how they might be likely to find her, as she secrets herself under the island, and cannot be seen more than four or five miles off.

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TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.
Entered according to act of Congress in the year
1863, by J. S. THREMBER, in the Clerks office of the
District Court of the Confederate States, for Northern
District of Georgia.

FROM CHARLESTON. S.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 27.

The enemy is evidently making himself impregnable on Morris Island. Besides enlarging and strengthening batteries Gregg and Wagner, he has erected palisades around his works to guard against any effort on our part to retake the Island by assault.

The enemy has teams of mules constantly transporting his supplies from the South end of the Island to Cumming's Point, notwithstanding our fire.

Our James Island batteries were shelling the enemy last night.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Sept. 27.

Baltimore papers of the 26th contain a telegram from Nashville dated the 23d which says:

"Thus far our damage is trifling compared to that received at Stone river the first day."

Rosencrantz's communications are open and in good order.

"Very little of an official character has been received, but it is rumored that we have four Generals, killed, wounded and prisoners."

"CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—A correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* has arrived here from the battle field, and says that official reports from Washington, in the main, are totally incorrect that really the army of the Cumberland has met with a defeat, which must put it on the defensive sometime."

"Thomas' corps, and the only one did any fighting on the first day, and defeated Longstreet. The same day McCook and Crittenden were both badly beaten. The enemy broke our centre driving Crittenden, and in every direction covering Thomas, who abandoned the field to protect himself from being flanked."

"The correspondent left Chattanooga on Monday, and says that Rosencrantz had plenty of ammunition and provisions in Chattanooga to stand it for a month's siege."

"Dispatches from Rosencrantz to-day declare that his position is impregnable."

"Reinforcements are rapidly hastening to him, and he announces his purpose soon to resume offensive operations."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Meade's army is undoubtedly moving on Gordonsville.

"Two more Russian frigates have arrived at New York from Cincinnati, and five more are expected in a few days."

"The Baltimore *Gazette* says that whether their appearance is accidental, or has an ulterior object, cannot be satisfactorily answered."

"The blockade of Alexandria, Va., has been removed by proclamation."

"Official information has been received of the detention of the steam rams at Birkhead."

"Gold in New York on Wednesday was held at 140 and on Friday at 138."

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 29.

All quiet this morning.

FIRE IN AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 29.

The Paragon Flouring Mills in this city were totally destroyed by fire last night.—Loss about twenty thousand. Insurance ten thousand. It was the work of an incendiary. The Mills were owned by A. Baker.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of S. T. Wriston are notified for the last time to make payment, and all persons having claims against said estate, must present them at once for settlement, as I am determined to close the business. M. L. WRISTON, Adm'r. Sept. 22, 1863—st.

A COTTON CARDER WANTED.

ONE who has had some experience at "grinding" and setting Cotton Cards can find a situation by applying at this Office. Sept. 23—dm.

HOOP COMBS.

GUATE PEROHA COMBS, just opened at KAHNWEILER & BRO. Aug. 19, 1863—st.

LADIES! ATTENTION!! HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

ECONOMY IS THE

ROAD TO WEALTH. RAGS ARE VALUABLE.

CASH, and the very highest prices will be paid for clean Cotton or Linen.

RAGS.

Those having RAGS to spare will please bring them to the BULLETIN OFFICE where they will be purchased, to any amount.

E. H. BRITTON.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

THE REV. GEORGE M. EVERHART will open a private SCHOOL for Boys at his residence, October 5th, and will be strictly limited to twelve. Terms, \$2.50 a week—bills sent out for payment at the end of every ten weeks. These terms are no larger than he would ask in "peace time"—limiting himself to so small a number.

The advantages of a School of this kind, it is presumed, are apparent to every one interested in the thorough education and moral character of his sons.

April 6, 1863—st.

RAGS! RAGS!! Bring in your Rags!!!

CASH will be paid for RAGS, clean and white, Cotton or Linen, at the BULLETIN Office.

E. H. BRITTON.

April 6, 1863—st.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,
Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1863.

In order to avoid misunderstanding and to make our charges conform to the liability assumed, this Company hereby give notice that from and after October 1st, 1863, shippers will be required to place their valuation upon each package, before it will be received.

Such valuation will be inserted in the Company's receipt, and establish the liability of the Company for the amount. The act of God and the public enemy only excepted. T. D. GILLESPIE,

Sept. 24, 1863—st. Agent.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MESSENGERS

Of the Southern Express Company

At Charlotte Office, Daily.

ARRIVES.

From C. & S. C. Railroad, 5 00 A.M. and 5 P.M.
N. C. Railroad, 6 25 " and 5 "
A. T. & O. Railroad 10 00 "
W. & O. Railroad 3 15 P.M.

DEPARTS.

For N. C. Railroad, 6 20 A.M. and 5 50 P.M.
C. & S. C. Railroad, 7 03 " and 6 00 "
W. & O. Railroad, 7 80 "
A. T. & O. Railroad, 8 00 P.M.

It is desired that all Parcels, Packages or Freight to be forwarded by either of the above to its departure. T. D. GILLESPIE,

Charlotte, Sept. 24, 1863—st. Agent.

LAND FOR SALE.

In accordance with a decree of the Court of Equity, for Lincoln county, at Fall Term 1863, I will sell at the Court House in Lincoln on Monday of the Fall Session of the Court, (2d day of November, 1863), upon a credit of twelve months, the following TRACTS OF LAND belonging to the Estate of John M. Motz, dec'd:

One tract on Leonard's Fork, four miles west of Lincoln containing 725 acres of first rate land, joining the lands of Jas. Carpenter and others.

One tract on Howard's Creek, about 7 miles from Lincoln, upon which is a Saw Mill, and contains about 600 acres, adjoining land of Maxwell, Warlick and others.

Also one Lot in Lincoln, half of No. 46 and 47 in the S. W. Square.

Note with good security will be required of the purchaser. WM. I. HOKE, O. & M. E.

Sept. 24—dt.

RIFLE STOCKS WANTED.

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL AND ARMORY, Aug. 28th 1863.

THE parties from whom bids were accepted having failed to execute the proposed contracts, proposals will be received until the 20th day of September next for the delivery of 50,000 Walnut RIFLE STOCKS at this Arsenal and Armory.

Bids will be considered either for the whole or any part not less than 1000.

Specifications will be furnished on application.

Major F. L. CHILDS, Comdg Officer.

Aug. 31—dt.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 14, 1863.

I WILL Exchange Salt for Bacon, giving two pounds of good Virginia Salt for one of Bacon.

E. M. LOWE, Maj. & O. S.

Sept. 12 d&wt.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE, by the piece or yard,

1 Bale Fine English Gray CASSIMERES, Fine Black and Grey ALPACAS.

set 2—dzw&cjm J. S. PHILLIPS.

CONFEDERATE 8 PER CENT. BONDS FOR SALE

AT THE BRANCH BANK of North Carolina, at Charlotte. THOS. W. DEWEY, Sept. 19—st. Cashier.

BOLTING CLOTH.

I WILL SELL at Auction on the 10th October next two numbers BOLTING CLOTH—about 20 yards.

S. A. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

Sept. 19, 1863—ts.

ATTENTION TO ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS 63d BATTALION GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE, Charlotte, Sept. 25th, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICERS with their respective companies will report at Charlotte on THURSDAY, October 8th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for Battalion Drill and Inspection of arms.

Commanding officers of companies are ordered to drill their respective companies every Saturday.

Officers will make out a full Roll of their companies and hand it to the Adjutant.

By order of T. H. BREM,

H. M. Phelps, Adj't. Lt. Col. Commanding.

Sept. 28, 1863—d10cjt2

TO PRODUCERS.

MOODY & PRITCHARD will exchange SALT and COTTON YARN for the following Confederate articles:

Corn, Shoes, Wool Sock*, Corn Meal, Leather, Linsey, Flour, Beeswax, Jeans, Lard, Tallow, Hempspun, Butter, Soap, &c., &c.

Call soon, opposite the Court House, Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1863—d&wt.

Democrat copy 2 times.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED ENTERED INTO CO-

partnership on the first instant, for the

purpose of carrying on the GROCERY and COM-

MISSION business at the old stand of M. D. L.

Moody, opposite the Court House; and hope by

faithful personal exertions to share the patronage

of the public.

Strict personal attention given to the safe

of all Produce and Manufactured articles of all

kinds when consigned to us, and money advan-

ced when desired.

Orders from a distance, for goods when accom-

panied by cash or Charlotte references, will be

promptly filled.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for every

article of general consumption or use.

M. D. L. MOODY,

H. M. PRITCHARD.

Charlotte, N. C. Aug. 18—d30m-wm.

COOPERS WANTED.

AT THE O. S. DISTILLERY, Salisbury, N. C.

Conscripts can be detailed and will receive liberal wages. None but competent workmen need apply.

Address JAMES T. JOHNSON, M. P.,

Charlotte, N. C. Sept. 19, 1863—st.

Those having RAGS to spare will please bring them to the BULLETIN OFFICE where they will be purchased, to any amount.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY

OF THE

CITY OF CHARLOTTE, N. C.

CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND OFFICERS

Commandant Naval Station—Gatesby Ap. E.

Jones; office at Navy Yard, south side Trade

street, corner A and Trade streets.

Acting Executive Officer—John Owens; office at

Navy Yard.

Paymaster—John Johnson; office at Confederate

States Mint, south side Trade street.

Surgeon—Charles H. Williamson; office at Na-

val Store, south side Tryon street.

Chief Engineer—H. Ashton Ramsay; office at

Navy Yard.

Naval Storekeeper—Wm. H. Peters; store south

side Tryon street.

Quartermaster Confederate States Army—R. J.

Scholes, A. Q. M.; office south side North Carolina

Railroad depot.

Commissary Confederate States Army—Capt.

E. M. Lowe, A. C. S.; office east side Trade street.

Transportation Officer—Rev. G. M. Everhardt;

office at Quartermaster's Department.

Medical Purveyor—James T. Johnson; office at

North Carolina Military Institute, south side

Town.

Confederate States Depository—A. C. William-

son, C. S. D.; office in Court House, Trade street,

corner Trade and Church streets.

Government Cotton Buyer—L. S. Williams, G.

G. B.; office east side Trade street, between Tryon

and College streets.

CIVIL CORPORATION OFFICERS.

Mayor—Robt. F. Davidson; office south side

Tryon street.

Clerk Council and Town Treasurer—Thos. W.

Dewey; office at Branch Bank of North Carolina.

Town Marshal and Tax Collector—M. W. Robin-

son; office at Mayor's office.

POWDER WORKS.

North Carolina Powder Manufacturing Co.—S.

W. Davis, President; office north side Tryon st.

corner of Tryon and 4th streets.

HOTELS.

Mansion House—South side Tryon street.

Kerr's Hotel—South side Tryon street.

Terres' Hotel—Opposite North Carolina Rail-

road depot.

Akerman's Eating Saloon—south side North

Carolina Railroad depot.

HOSPITALS.

N. C. Hospital, No 10—Located southern part of

town, on grounds of North Carolina Institute; R.

E. Gregory, M. D., Surgeon in charge.

SOLDIERS' ASSOCIATION.

Soldiers' Aid Society—Office north side Tryon

street; Mrs. M. A. Osborne, President; Miss M. A.

Alexander, Secretary and Treasurer.

RAILROADS.

Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad—Depot

south end of town. Leaves for Columbia at 9

a. m., and 7:15 p. m.; arrives at 8:30 a. m., and

3:30 p. m.

Atlantic, Tennessee, and Ohio Railroad—Depot

south end of town. Leaves 8:30 p. m.; arrives

8:30 a. m., daily.

North Carolina Central Railroad—Depot south

end of town. Leaves 6:20 a. m., and 5:40 p. m.

daily; arrives 5:15 a. m., and 5:15 p. m.

Wilmington, Charlotte, & Rutherfordton Rail-

road—Depot east end of Tryon street. Leaves

8 a. m., daily; arrives 8:15 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Express Office—Office north side of Tryon street;

L. F. Bates, resident Asst. Superintendent; T. D.

Giles, Agent; J. C. Burroughs, Money Clerk; Clerk

Th. A. Dewey, Asst. Clerk.

Telegraph Office—At office of Express Compa-

ny; Chas. Berndt, Chief Operator; George E.

Denby, Ass't. Operator.

Poss Office—Chas. Overman, P. M.; office north

side Tryon street. Open at 9 a. m.; close at 2:30 p.

m.; open again at 4:30 p. m.; close at 5:30 p. m.

Open at 6:30 p. m.; close at 7:30 p. m. Sundays—

Open at 7:30 a. m.; close 8:30 a. m.; open at

6:30 p. m.; close at 7:30 p. m. Southern Mall

closes at 8 a. m.; Northern Mall closes at 4

p. m.; Western and other Malls at 7 a. m.

Court House—East side Trade street, corner of

Trade and Church streets.

Jail—North side Tryon street, corner Tryon

and 6th streets.

Mint—Corner Trade and Mint Streets.

Charlotte Female Academy—East side of town,

on College street.

Fair Grounds and Buildings—Southern end of

town.

Theatre Hall—North side of Tryon street.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal Church—Rev. G. M. Everhardt, Pas-

tor; north side of Tryon street, corner of Tryon

and 6th streets.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. L. Kirkpatrick,

acting Pastor; east side Trade street, corner of

Trade and Church streets.

Methodist Church—Rev. Dennis J. Simmons,

Pastor; north side Tryon street, corner Tryon

and 6th streets.

Baptist Church—Rev. R. W. Griffith, Pastor

B. Street, corner B and 7th streets.

Lutheran Church—Rev. G. D. Bernheim, Pas-

tor; east side 7th street, corner 7th and College

streets.

St. Peter's (Catholic) Church—Rev. Dr. Joseph

O'Connell, Pastor; south side Tryon street, corner

Tryon and 8th streets.

NEWSPAPER OFFICES.

Daily Bulletin—Office north side Tryon street.

Catawba Journal—Office north side Tryon st.

Western Democrat—Office west side Trade st.,

second floor.

North Carolina Whig—Office east side Trade

street, corner Trade and College streets, second

floor.

BANKS.

Branch Bank North Carolina—North side Tryon

street; Jas. H. Carson, President; Thos. W. Dewey,

Cashier; S. L. Kiddie, Teller.

Bank of Charlotte—South side Tryon street; J.

Blackwood, President; —, Cashier;

W. A. Williams, Teller.

INSURANCE OFFICES.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co.—Thos. W.

Dewey, Agent; office Branch Bank North Caro-

lina.

North Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Co.;

Fayetteville Mutual Fire Insurance Co.;

Wilmington Mutual Fire Insurance Co.;

Charlotte Mutual Fire Insur-

ance Company. Stock Insurance—Lynchburg,

Va.; Rose and Fire Insurance Co., Georgia Home

Insurance Co.; Alabama Insurance Co.; Insur-

ance Co. Valley of Virginia; Insurance Co. State

of Virginia; Southern Insurance Co., Savannah,

Ga.; Florida Home Insurance Company; Geor-

gia Life Insurance Co.; Petersburg Savings and

Insurance Co.; Gulf State Insurance Co.; Mer-

chants' Insurance Co., Richmond; Firemen's and

Mechants' Insurance Co., Petersburg—E. Nye

Hudson, Agent; office corner Tryon and Trade

streets.

Office of Secretary and Board of Trustees

Davidson College; Mecklenburg Salt Co.; Ayr Oil

Co., corner Tryon and Trade streets; E. Nye

Hudson, Agent and Secretary.

FOUNDRIES, &c.

Government Naval Works—south side Trade

street, corner Trade and A streets.

Charlotte Foundry—South side College street.

Bash, Doo and Bain Factory—South side Col-

lege street, corner College and 8th streets.

Wilkes' Flour Mill—Sixth street, corner 8th and

A streets.

County Auctioneer—S. A. Harris.

WANTED.

\$3 or \$400 lbs. good soft SOAP, for which

the cash will be paid, either in Charlotte or at the

Post Office.

T. E. TATE,

Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS,

OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE PRESIDENT.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

CABINET OFFICERS.

SECRETARY OF STATE,

J. P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

C. G. MEMMINGER, of South Carolina.

SECRETARY OF WAR,

JAMES A. SEDDON, of Virginia.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

S. R